AUGUST 16, 1775. THE NUMBER 63.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

OR THE

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

UNI AEQUUS VIRTUTI ATQUE EJUS AMICIS.—— Hor.

LONDON, May 10.

AMERICAN affairs now engroſs all converſation, at the tables of the great; and at a PETIT SOUPER given ſome time ago by a noble Lord, not leſs celebrated for his political abilities than for his gallantries and diſſipation, the following queſtion was put by his Lordſhip to a private Gentleman, whoſe reply carries more weight with it than all the long eſſays and florid ſpeeches which have appeared in public upon the ſubject. "Well, Sir, what do you think of this damn'd American buſineſs?" "Faith, my Lord, I think all long-winded reaſonings upon the matter very abſurd. Experience is the beſt ſchoolmaſter in politics, as well as in arts. The King's Grandfather, in the courſe of a long reign, had various and frequent occaſions to raiſe extra ſupplies, in the times of public difficulty and danger; and the miniſters underſtood the art of ſqueezing money from the people, as well or better, than their ſucceſſors, yet they never thought of double-taxing America, already obliged to take all our manufactures at the higheſt prices they bear, when loaded with home taxes on the firſt materials, exciſes on the neceſſaries of life for the poor manufacturer, and an extravagant profit to the luxurious chief manufacturer, who now lives better than many foreign princes. The navigation act, my Lord, is a perpetual tax on America, and you have no right to any other."

MAY 30. Advice is arrived at the Secretary of State's office, of the ſailing of the Spaniſh fleet through the Streights of Gibraltar.

JUNE 15. It was yeſterday confidently reported that advice had been received at Lord Dartmouth's office from Lieut. Governor Colden, at New-York, mentioning, that on the arrival of the news of the affair at Boſton, a plan had been laid, and ſucceſsfully carried into execution, of ſeizing the fort and battery by ſurpriſe: the garriſon were all taken priſoners without blood ſhed, and by this means about 200 pieces of fine cannon had fallen into the hands of the provincials. The Lieut. Governor it is ſaid adds, that his authority is totally at an end and that the committee of the people regulate every thing.—The news has thrown the miniſtry into the greateſt confuſion, as New-York had always been reckoned their head quarters.

Extract of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, June 14.

"Laſt night arrived at Spithead the Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, from New-York which place he left the 6th ult. in great confuſion. We are informed by ſome paſſengers that came home in this ſhip that the Americans had taken poſſeſſion of the garriſon and compelled the King's troops to embark on board the ſhips with great loſs; that the provincials treat all thoſe with great inhumanity that declare themſelves for government, by cutting off their ears, &c."

It was yeſterday confidently reported on change, that a veſſel is arrived with an account that the provincials to the number of 50,000 men had ſurrounded Boſton, and having contrived to get the women and children out of that place, had reduced the town to aſhes, and compelled Gen. Gage with his troops to lay down their arms, taking him, the military cheſt, and all his men priſoners.

Another account received informs us, that by advice received by the packet from New-York, there is an account of the populace riſing and taking the government into their own hands; that of the few troops that were there they forced part on board the King's ſhips, and took the others priſoners. The arſenal is now in poſſeſſion of the ringleaders of this inſurrection, and they have appointed a provincial committee, who are to take the reins of government directly, who are afterwards to be directed by the grand American Congreſs when they have ſat.

It is ſaid that a proclamation will be iſſued in a few days, relative to the late proceedings in America.

It is reported that a private letter is received from New-York, which mentions, that on the arrival of his Excellency William Tryon, Governor of that place, from England, he was not permitted to come on ſhore, nor any of his attendants; and the principal inhabitants declared, that out of the regard they had for him, they would not in any ſhape hurt or injure his perſon, nor any of his people, but that they muſt return home, which it is ſaid he was preparing to do.

By the moſt authentic advices from America, we learn that all communication is cut off with Great-Britain, except from the provinces of Nova-Scotia, Georgia, Canada, and the two Floridas.

The fiſhery bill it is ſaid was what threw the whole American continent into a flame, for the provincials did not mean to commence hoſtilities; it is certain they were taking the moſt ſpeedy and effectual precautions to prepare for the worſt that might happen.

The number of ſoldiers ſaid to be ſeized by the inſurgents at New-York, on their hearing of the action at New-England, is variouſly reported, ſome accounts make them 100, others 200; be that as it may, they ſeized a conſiderable quantity of ſtores, which adds greatly to the zeal of the opponents to government.

All the provincials, who bear arms, are provided with rifle barrel guns.

There is an account in town, that the Virginians, following the example of the people of New-York, which is highly applauded in America, have politely deſired Lord Dunmore to quit his government and the province; or, though they ſhall be ſorry to offer any violence to his Lordſhip, they muſt compel him.

We hear that four regiments of foot will be ſhortly ſent to reinforce the army under Gen. Gage, and that orders will be given to the Lords Lieutenants of 16 counties, to cauſe the militia to be embodied within their reſpective commanderies.

We hear the Earl of Drogheda's light horſe will be ordered to embark forthwith at Dublin for North-America.

More regiments are to go from Ireland to America, and three battalions of the guards are to be ſent thither to do Dublin duty.

It is ſaid, that ſix new complete regiments of foot will be forthwith raiſed.

It is ſaid that the militia in every county will be ordered to be drawn up and exerciſed, that they may be ready to march on a ſhort notice, as ſoon as government ſhall want them, to do duty at the ſeveral garriſons and other places in this kingdom, in the room of thoſe ſoldiers who are to be ſent to America and Ireland.

Orders were iſſued on Sunday, for equipping ſeveral ſhips of the line with all poſſible expedition.

A letter from Barcelona, dated May 8, received by this day's poſt ſays, "That the ſmalleſt of the three fleets fitting out at that port, and conſiſting of itſelf of 150 veſſels, was to ſail that day or the next, but it was not known on what deſtination." The ſame letters add, that the number of troops embarked in theſe three diviſions, amounted to 24000 men.

It is reported that a popular nobleman was a few days ſince requeſted to reaſſume a diſtinguiſhed poſt in adminiſtration, and that he refuſed to accept it, unleſs a promiſe was given that the troops ſhould be recalled from America.

A letter from Warſaw ſays, we have been informed lately of ſeveral fires. The greateſt part of the houſes in Wilda were reduced to aſhes on the 10th inſt. The little town of Reizenkorbiet, in White-Ruſſia, was entirely deſtroyed with the caſtle. The ſame misfortune has happened at Kazemienez.

EDINBURGH, June 20. On Wedneſday laſt there was a numerous meeting of the barcnets of Nova-Scotia and of Scotland purſuant to circular letters iſſued from the Lord Lyon's office, when after appointing Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonſtown, bart. Præſes, they unanimouſly reſolved, that in conſequence of a charter from K. Charles I. anno 1629, they and their ſucceſſors were entitled to reaſſume the ancient order of Baronets viz. the arms of Scotland enameled within an oval with the following motto around it, FAX MENTIS HONESTÆ GLORIA; the ſaid medal to be worn at the breaſt ſuſpended by a buff ribband. The meeting proceeded to name a committee of their own order to correſpond with the ſecretary of ſtate, to lay before his Majeſty the charter and act of parliament conſequent upon it, together with the reſolutions of the baronets. Many preſent produced the original badge, of the date 1629, which had been preſerved and handed down in their families. It was contended, that ſuch only were entitled to this mark of diſtinction who obtained grants of lands from the crown prior to 1633, when they ceaſed to be given, by reaſon that Nova-Scotia at that period fell into the hands of the French; but upon ſome patent being produced which granted all like privileges to thoſe of a ſubſequent creation, it was agreed that the ſpirit of the badge was ſuch as to confer and entitle, that each baronet ſhould have the year of his creation upon the legend.

Extract of a letter from Dundee.

"Laſt year many gentlemen here purchaſed wool of the beſt quality, and had it manufactured into cloth by the inhabitants of this place. This firſt attempt proving ſucceſsful and the advantages accruing to the country appearing ſo evident, the inhabitants of Dundee and neighbourhood ſubſcribed ſome thouſand pounds to eſtabliſh this branch of trade on an extenſive footing. In conſequence of this, the woollen manufacture is now in a thriving condition and great quantities of cloth have been made equal to that in England. Thus, by the patriotic aſſiſtance of the public, large ſums will be ſaved to this place, numbers of our countrymen who would have emigrated will be kept at home, and population the ſure concomitant of plenty and induſtry will increaſe."

JUNE 17. A large train of artillery is now preparing at Woolwich, to be ſhipped off with all ſpeed for America.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 10.

"We hear the following ſix regiments of foot are ordered to get ready to embark for America, the 15th regiment, commanded by Major-General Sir C. Thompſon; 27th, by Col. Eyre Maſſy; 28th, by Major-General Thomas Erle; 42d, by Lieut. General Lord John Murray; 46th, by Hon. Col. John Vaughan; and 55th, by Major-General Richard Earl of Cavan.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, April 28.

"Ancient Sparta is revived, even in the once peaceable city of Philadelphia. All our citizens are under arms (a few old Quakers excepted) and the motto of our colours, drums, &c. is, "LIBERTY OR DEATH." Even our women and children now talk of nothing but of the glory of fighting, ſuffering, and dying for our country."

The following is literally the concluſion of a letter from a tradeſman at Boſton, dated April 23: "Perhaps this is the laſt letter you will receive from me, for before the return of Captain Brown I may be buried in the aſhes of Boſton, ſhould not a pitying providence interfere and ſave it from deſtruction. I have a ſick mother, a lying-in wife, and five children all completely wretched. It would ſoften the moſt brutal nature to behold children crying to their parents, and mothers weeping over their children."

GRENADA, June 28.

On Monday the 26th inſtant, his Honour the Commander in chief, ſent the following meſſage, to the honourable Houſe of Aſſembly.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

I THINK it my duty to require, that the addreſs and minutes of your Houſe, in favour of the rebellious ſubjects in America, be reſcinded. This I hope will be done before any other buſineſs is entered upon by your Houſe. I have the honour to be, &c. WILLIAM YOUNG.

St. George's, June 26.

WHEREUPON it was reſolved by the Houſe,

THAT a meſſage be ſent to his Honor the commander in chief, acknowledging, that an addreſs to his Majeſty had paſſed this Houſe, in conſequence of an unanimous reſolution for that purpoſe: That ſuch addreſs was ordered to be engroſſed and delivered to the late Speaker for the purpoſe of preſenting the ſame to the throne, and is no longer conſidered in the power of this houſe: That ſuch addreſs contained a renewal of the ſentiments of this Houſe of their attachment to his Majeſty's royal perſon, family and government, and of their confidence under ſuch auſpices, in the conduct of the mother country towards this colony: That the addreſs alſo deplored the miſchiefs already conſequent on the unhappy conteſt ſubſiſting between

Great-Britain and its provinces on the continent of America, and pointed out some of the many evils of which the continuation of such disputes were likely to be productive to these Islands; and imploring his Majesty the father of all his people, to exert that influence which he possesses from the attachment of his servants, and the affection of his subjects, towards healing the differences between their countrymen and friends; but contained no principles or expressions tending to encourage or approve rebellion or a rebellious disposition, in any part of his Majesty's extensive dominions; and therefore hoping that his Honor will not consider such an address as any deviation from that loyalty which they feel, and are ready to manifest on all occasions to his Majesty; and that his Honor will please to allow the continuance of the public business of this colony, which requires the immediate attention of the legislature.

After which, a message being accordingly sent to his Honor, the following resolutions were proposed, and passed the House unanimously:

THAT this House are no less astonished than alarmed, to find that the exercise of one of the most acknowledged and indisputable rights of the subject, that of petitioning the sovereign for the redress of evils, which they either feel or may foresee to be unavoidable, should have drawn upon them the displeasure of the Commander in chief.

That they are at a loss to comprehend upon what principles an address to the King, couched (as they conceive) in the most respectful terms and breathing nothing but those real sentiments of loyalty with which the House is impressed, should be construed as encouraging a spirit of disaffection or rebellion in any part of his Majesty's dominions.

That the peremptory requisition to rescind the minutes and a very loyal and dutiful address to their Sovereign before the House proceeded on any other business, is a very extraordinary and unheard of exertion of power, destructive of the right of making the most decent representations of the state of the colony to the Sovereign, and of every idea of freedom of conduct and debate, which are not only the incontrovertible right of the House of Representatives, but essential to the welfare and good government of the colony.

That this House cannot but in a particular manner lament that there should be any interruption to their proceeedings at a time, when, with the greatest appearance of harmony among themselves, and a hearty concurrence on the part of the other branches of the legislature, they were actually preparing so many useful laws and regulations, which were become materially requisite for the re-establishment of public credit, and for the preservation of the colony from the numerous calamities with which it has been long afflicted, and which, without an immediate remedy, must speedily tend to its total ruin: But this House can never resolve to attain even these desireable ends (were the means of doing so still in their power) by the sacrifice of so essential and inherent a right as that of petitioning their sovereign for the redress of grievances, or prevention of evils, either felt or foreseen.

NEWPORT, (Rhode-Island) July 3.

LAST Friday evening the rev. Mr. John Martin, who fought gallantly on Bunker's Hill, and is since appointed to a post in the Rhode-Island regiment, preached an animating sermon in this town, from Nehemiah 4. and part of the 14th verse. "Be not afraid of them: Remember the "Lord who is great and terrible, and fight for your "brethren, your sons and your daughters, your "wives and your houses."—The next morning he preached another sermon, at 5 o'clock, and then set out for the camp.

July 10. General Gage, we hear, has begun to dispense the blessings of martial law, in committing to goal a number of respectable inhabitants of the town of Boston, who refused to perform the drudgery of daily labourers, by working on the fortifications, and on board the ships of war.

Extract of a letter from Roxbury, July 13.

"Our troops are in good spirits and health. By a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who came out of Boston yesterday, we are informed that the troops in Boston are in the greatest distress imaginable, for want of fresh provisions; that a flux rages among them which sweeps off commonly 25 men a day; that old RUGGLES had attempted to raise a company in Boston, but at most could not inlist more that 30 men; that several of our friends had been committed to close confinement."

July 24. The inhabitants of Martha's Vineyard have resolved, that all those who retire to the Main, from the said island, at this distressing time, shall forfeit all their estates, and never be suffered to reside on said island any more. There are upwards of 11 or 12000 brave men on said island, all ready to repel arbitrary power; and 'tis supposed they can raise between 2 and 3000 men.

From last Tuesday about 2 o'clock, till near the same hour the next day, this town was threatened to be fired upon by the three ships of war in this harbour, viz. the Rose, Capt. Wallace, the Swan, Capt. Ayscough, and King-fisher, Capt. Montagu, and also a tender:— For which purpose these ships were brought close in with the northwest part of the town, on Tuesday towards night; their tompkins were immediately taken out, all the apparent preparations made for cannonading the town, which greatly terrified the women and children, especially those women who were with child. In the evening lanthorns and men were placed at the guns, and the most hostile appearance kept up, which 'twas possible for them to exhibit, while many women and children were running about, wringing their hands and crying, in the greatest distress;—About half past 9 at night, a cannon was discharged from the Rose, when the women really thought the firing on the town was begun, many of whom fainted away, and went into fits, and a number we are told, absolutely miscarried by the fright.——However, this gun was loaded with powder only, and the men of war gave out to a number of persons, whom they had stopped coming down the river, that they should not beat the town down till next morning, when they would certainly do it.— In the morning the like terrific scene was opened by firing another cannon, and seizing on 4 ferry boats, 1 passage boat, with a number of passengers, and two wood sloops; the Swan moved down towards the south part of the town, where she anchored, with her guns pointed diagonally across the wharfs, so as to rake from thence up to the parade and Court-house; here again all the tompkins were out, quantities of tar and other inflammatory and combustible matter were put into the ferry-boats, in order, as was said with horrid cursing and damning, to set on fire, and send into the town to burn it, as a more expeditious way of destroying the town, than by cannon only.

At the same time that these boats were to be sent into the town, a number of men were to be landed at the south end, to set fire to that part. Thus the most warlike and hostile parade was kept up to the highest degree, till near 2 o'clock on Wednesday; when, all at once, the boats were discharged, the ships weighed anchor and stood up the river.—The same evening the Rose got ashore on the North part of this island; but by taking out her guns, &c. she was got off, and the next day they all came down again to their old station.

We know not even the shadow of a just reason for the above inhuman conduct; if the captains of said ships have any reasons to offer, we should be very glad to publish them to the world: The story about 2 of the Swan's men being seized by a mob in this town, gagged, carried to Bristol jail, &c. had it not been absolutely disproved, would have been a most wretched pretext for firing on a defenceless town, in which there are not less than 6000 women and children.—This story we hope to publish more at large, when we can obtain the letters which passed, and the affidavits which were taken, concerning the same.

N. B. It must have been well known to the commanders of those ships, that there was not a single cannon in this town, mounted for its defence.

The above three ships and tender are this morning going out, supposed on a cruize.

By a person arrived in town yesterday, we are informed, that last Wednesday night a number of provincials set fire to the light-house in Boston-Bay, killed 13 regulars, aud took three prisoners.

The schooner which was dispatched by the late Provincial Congress of the Massachusetts-Bay, with an account of the battle at Lexington, arrived at the eastward a few days since. We learn that she got to England after a passage of 28 days, where she remained 6 days, and has been 6 weeks on her return. Despatches are come by her for the Great and General Court of the Massachusetts-Bay, the particulars of which are not yet made public.—— In general we are told, that the affair caused great uneasiness in England; that the Parliament was immediately summoned, and was to meet four days after the vessel sailed; that Lord Dartmouth had several times sent for the captain, who declined an interview with his Lordship, from an apprehension of being detained: That stocks had fallen two and an half per-cent. on the occasion, and that the vessel with Gen. Gage's despatches had not arrived when he came away.

NEW-YORK, July 24.

FRIDAY night last arrived here a sloop from Bermuda: By letters from thence we learn that the inhabitants of that island are greatly alarmed at the present situation of public affairs, being under the most dismal apprehensions of starving; to prevent which they have passed a law, that no provisions should be sent off the island at any rate whatsoever; and were about dispatching a vessel to Philadelphia, to request the Hon. the Continental Congress to take their case into their most serious consideration.

By several Gentlemen that left the Continental Camp at Boston, about 10 days ago, we learn, that they are 20,000 strong, extremely well entrenched, are very healthy, have the greatest abundance of provisions, that a great harmony subsists between the officers and men, and that they are very impatient to be brought to action.

We hear from Morris County, in New-Jersey, that a woman there, who has been married only 17 years, has borne to her husband 18 sons and 2 daughters, and is now to appearance in the very bloom of life.

WILLIAMSBURG, AUGUST 11.

WE have advice from Cape Fear, in North-Carolina, that on the 19th ult. between 6 and 700 men, under the command of Col. John Ash, marched from Wilmington to fort Johnston, Governor Martin's late residence, to demand his delivering up a number of negroes which they had intelligence were harboured there by his Excellency and Capt. Collett, the commander; but that the Governor, hearing of their intention, precipitately abandoned the fort, with the garrison, and took refuge on board the Cruizer sloop, which lay at anchor close by, after dismantling the fort of its guns, which they placed under cover of the sloop. Col. Ash, upon his arrival, finding this nest of fresh-water pirates fled, he immediately set fire to the fort and adjacent buildings, which were consumed; and the wheel carriages belonging to the guns he found means to bury in a swamp, to prevent their being carried off by the pirates.

It was last Wednesday determined upon in Convention, that only 1000 regular forces shall at present be raised, who will be assisted as exigencies may require, by 8000 minutemen to be kept in training in the several counties.

A Copy of General BURGOYNE's Answer to General LEE, dated July 8, 1775. [For General Lee's Letter, See No. 59.]

DEAR SIR,

WHEN we were last together in service, I should not have thought it within the vicissitude of human affairs that we should meet at any time, or in any sense as foes. The letter you have honoured me with and my own feelings, combine to prove we are still far from being personally such.

I claim no merit from the attentions you so kindly remember in the early periods of our acquaintance, but as they manifest how much it was my pride to be known for your friend; nor have I departed from the duties of that character, when, I will not scruple to say, it has almost given general offence to maintain it: I mean since the violent part you have taken in the commotions of the colonies.

It would exceed the limits and the propriety of our present correspondence to argue at full the great cause in which we are engaged; but anxious to preserve a consistent and ingenuous character, and jealous I confess of having the part I sustain imputed to such motives as you intimate, I will state to you as concisely as I can the principles upon which, not voluntarily, but most conscientiously I undertook it.

I have, like you, entertained from infancy a veneration for public liberty. I have likewise regarded the British constitution, as the best safeguard of that blessing to be found in the history of mankind.

The vital principle of the constitution, in which it moves and has its being, is the supremacy of the King in Parliament —a compound, indefinite, indefeasible power, coeval with the origin of the empire and co-extensive over all its parts.

I am no stranger to the doctrines of Mr. Locke, and others of the best advocates for the rights of mankind, upon the compacts always implied between the governing and governed, and the right of resistance in the latter when the compact shall be so violated as to leave no other means of redress. I look with reverence almost amounting to idolatry upon those immortal whigs, who adopted and applied such doctrines during part of the reign of Charles the I. and in that of James II.

Should corruption pervade the three estates of the realm, so as to pervert the great ends for which they were instituted, and make the power vested in them for the good of the whole people operate, like an abuse of the prerogative of the crown, to general oppression, I am ready to acknowledge that the same doctrine of resistance applies as forcibly against the abuses of the collective body of power, as against those of the crown or either of the other component branches separately: Still always understood that no other means of redress can be obtained: A case I contend much more difficult to suppose when it relates to the whole than when it relates to parts.

But in all cases that have existed or can be conceived, I hold that resistance, to be justifiable, must be directed against the usurpation or undue exercise of power; and that it is most criminal when directed against any power itself inherent in the constitution.

And here you will immediately discern why I drew a line in the allusion I made above to the reign of Charles I. Towards the close of it the true principles of resistance were changed and a new system of government projected accordingly. The patriots previous to the long parliament and during great part of it, as well as the glorious revolutionists of 1688, resisted to vindicate and restore the constitution; the republicans resisted to subvert it.

Now, Sir, lay your hand upon your heart, as you have enjoined me to do on mine, and tell me to which of these purposes do the proceedings of America tend?

Is it the weight of taxes imposed, and the impossibility of relief after a due representation of her burthen, that has induced her to take up ARMS? Or is it a denial of the right of British legislation to impose them and consequently a struggle for total independency? For the idea of power that can tax externally, and not internally, and all the sophistry that attends it, though it may catch the weakness and the prejudice of the multitude in a speech or pamphlet, it is too preposterous to weigh seriously with a man of your understanding; and I am confident you will admit the case to be fairly put. Is it then from a relief of taxes, or from the controul of parliament "in all cases whatsoever" we are in war? If for the former, the quarrel is at end—there is not a man of sense and information in America who does not know it is in the power of the colonies to put an end to the exercise of taxation immediately, and forever. I boldly assert it because sense and information will also suggest to every man, that it can never be the interest of Britain after her late experience to make another trial.

But if the other ground is taken, and it is intended to wrest from Great-Britain a link of that substantial, and I hope perpetual, chain by which the empire holds—think it not a ministerial mandate; think it not a mere professional ardour; think it not a prejudice against a part of our fellow subjects, that induces men of integrity, and among such you have done me the honour to class me, to act with vigour; but be assured it is a conviction that the whole of our political system depends upon the preservation of its great and essential parts distinctly, and no part is so great and essential as supremacy of legislation.—It is a conviction that as a king of England never appears in so glorious a light as when he employs the executive powers of the state to maintain the laws, so in the present exertions of that power, his Majesty is particularly entitled to our zeal and grateful obedience not only as soldiers but as citizens.

These principles, depend upon it, actuate the army and fleet throughout: And let me at the same time add, there are few, if any gentlemen among us, who would have drawn his sword in the cause of slavery.

But why do I bind myself to the navy and army? The sentiments I have touched are those of the great bulk of the nation. I appeal to the landed men who have so long borne burthens for America; I appeal to those trading towns who are sufferers by the dispute and the city of London at the head of them, notwithstanding the petitions and remonstrances which the arts of party and faction have extorted from some individuals; and last, because least in your favour, I appeal to the majorities in the houses of parliament upon American questions this session. The most licentious news writers want assurance to call these majorities ministerial; much less will you give them that name when you impartially examine the characters that compose them—Men of the most independent principles and fortunes, and many of them professedly in opposition to the court in the general line of their conduct.

Among other supporters of British rights against American claims, I will not speak positively, but I firmly believe, I may name the man of whose integrity you have the highest opinion, and whose friendship is nearest your heart—I mean Lord Thanet, from whom my Aid de Camp has a letter for you, and also one from Sir Charles Davers: I do not inclose them, because the writers, little imagining how difficult your conduct would render our intercourse, desired they might be delivered to your own hands.

For this purpose, as well as to renew "the rights of fellowship," I wish to see you; and above all, I should find an interview happy if it should induce such explanations as might tend in their consequence to peace. I feel in common with all around me, for the unhappy bulk of this country; they foresee not the distress that is impending over them. I know Great-Britain is ready to open her arms upon the first overture of accommodation; I know she is equally resolute to maintain her original rights; and if the war proceeds, your one hundred and fifty thousand men will not be a match for her power.

The place I would propose for our meeting is the house upon Boston neck, just within our advanced centuries, called Brown's house.—I will obtain authority to give my parole of honour for your safe return. I shall expect the same on your part that no

insult be offered to me. If this plan is agreeable to you, name your day and hour. At all events, accept a sincere return of the assurances with which you honour me, and believe me in all personal considerations, affectionately yours.

P. S. I obeyed your commands to Generals Howe and Clinton. I also communicated your letter and my answer to Lord Percy. They all join me in compliments, and authorize me to assure you they do the same in principles.

A Copy of General LEE's Letter, declining the interview proposed by General BURGOYNE.

Cambridge, Head Quarters, July 11.

GENERAL LEE's compliments to General BURGOYNE. Would be extremely happy in the interview he so kindly proposed. But as he perceives that General BURGOYNE, has already made up his mind on this great subject; and as it is impossible that he [Gen. LEE] should ever alter his opinion, he is apprehensive that the interview might create those jealousies and suspicions, so natural to a people struggling in the dearest of all causes, that of their liberty, property, wives, children, and their future generations. He must therefore, defer the happiness of embracing a man whom he most sincerely loves, until the subversion of the present tyrannical ministry and system, which he is persuaded must be in a few months, as he knows Great-Britain cannot stand the contest. He begs General BURGOYNE will send the letters, which his Aid de Camp has for him. If Gardiner is his Aid de Camp, he desires his love to him.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 16, 1775.

FROM an exact return of the killed wounded and missing at the battle of Bunker's hill, the whole loss of the Continental army consists of 105 killed and missing, and 250 wounded.

Last week a number of people in the night waited upon the County Lieutenant of Princess Anne in this neighbourhood and demanded the munition in his hands belonging to the county, and took and carried away with them 4 barrels of gunpowder and 44 stand of arms.

The Committee for Newbern in North-Carolina lately took into consideration the conduct of the Revd. Mr. Reed minister of that parish, who refused to perform divine service on the continental fast day, from a very distant fear of losing 50l. from the society in London for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. The Committee resolved that the vestry be earnestly requested to suspend the said Reed from his ministerial function in that parish, and that they immediately direct the churchwardens to stop payment of his salary.

By an intercepted letter from Gen. Gage to Governor Martin of North Carolina, it appears that the latter, so long ago as the 16th of March at a time when that province was in the most profound tranquillity, solicited the General for a supply of arms and ammunition; but fortunately without effect, as Gage in reply tells him, "he is sorry he has them not to spare in the present conjuncture of the service at Boston." Thus gradually do the secret machinations of our enemies come to light.

The provincial congress of Massachusetts, to whom alone the furnishing the island of Nantucket with provisions was referred, finding that the inhabitants of that island have by them a large quantity of provisions in their stores, and are fitting out a large fleet of whaling vessels, to avail themselves of the fishery act, have by a resolution of the 7th of July, prohibited the exportation of any kind of provisions or necessaries to that island, till the inhabitants shall give sufficient proof that the provisions now by them have been and shall only be expended in domestic consumption alone.

By a vessel from Boston we learn that the regulars and particularly the confined inhabitants are in great distress for want of fresh provisions—that the troops are sickly and dispirited—that the deserted houses are occupied by the soldiery—that all the property within the town of Boston belonging to that eminent patriot Mr. Hancock is seized and confiscated for the King's use—that the regulars suffered greatly in the battle of Charleston and that since the commencement of hostilities the whole loss of officers amounts to 134.

The Continental Congress adjourned on the 5th instant to the 5th day of September next, then to meet at Philadelphia to consult and direct the necessary measures to procure a just establishment of the rights and privileges of this united continent.

The Assembly of Nova-Scotia last month passed an act to empower the Governor with the consent of the Council, by proclamation to prohibit the exportation from that province of any gunpowder, arms, and ammunition or salt petre, unless for his Majesty's service or by licence from the Commander in chief, under the penalty of 50l. one half to the King, the other half to the informer. In consequence of which the Governor issued his proclamation on the 5th of July, to continue in effect for six months. By another proclamation bearing the same date the Governor is pleased to say, that "whereas there is at this time in New-England a most daring and open rebellion against the King's authority and government, he has thought it necessary to notify and warn all persons, that they do not in any manner directly or indirectly aid or assist with any supplies whatever any rebel or rebels, nor hold intelligence or correspondence with them, nor conceal, harbor or protect any such offenders, as they would avoid being deemed and treated as rebels and traitors?" This same good natured Nova-Scotian Governor by another proclamation of the 23d of June "has thought fit to notify all persons coming into that province from any parts of America, that testimony will be required from them of their fidelity and allegiance to his Majesty's sacred person and government." His Excellency it seems, has not as yet fixed the penalty for disobedience, as none is expressed in the proclamation.

The Newport Mercury of the 24th ult. contains an Association subscribed by upwards of 70 daughters of liberty within a small circle, who declare that although "they do not mean to take up arms, as it does not become their sex, yet they will put their hands to the plough, hoe and rake and till the ground, for their men to go to the assistance of their distressed brethren, there to conquer their enemies or die in the attempt. And they further determine to undergo all the hardships to which human life is exposed,—to forsake the gaieties of this world, and content themselves to live in solitary caves, on bread and water, before they will give up their country's liberties and religion." Heaven forbid they should ever be driven to that necessity!

The Committee of Safety for the province of Pennsylvania have recommended it to the people to furnish their family surgeons and doctors with as much scraped lint and old linnen for bandages, as they conveniently can, that the same may be ready for the service of those that may be wounded in the defence of their country.

By a gentleman from Philadelphia we are informed, that two French vessels of 16 guns each, had lately arrived in their river with a very large supply of gunpowder; which had been safely landed and secured for the use of the country. He also adds that the inhabitants of that city had completely fitted out and manned 6 row gallies and had many more on the stocks, which would be a sufficient defence for that important place against any attempts that may be made against it by water; while their exemplary diligence in training and forming their men for military service, give us great reason to believe, they will be able to cope with any foreign power, that may dare to attack them by land.

The Convention of this Colony has taken off the restriction upon the exportation of provisions before the 10th of next month, in consequence of the Maryland Convention declining to restrict their exports before that period.

A correspondent desires we will insert in the paper, the following articles of intelligence. "On Friday evening last, a number of people assembled and took into possession, Mr. John Schaw merchant of this place, being highly incensed against him, for advising the soldiery at Gosport in presence of ——— ———, to apprehend the Fifer of one of the volunteer companies of this borough, only for appearing before them with a hunting shirt on, as it was proved and published by the Committee. The populace were parading him into town to the tune of Yankey Doodle, as played by the Fifer he had caused to be apprehended, when the Little General, (a name Schaw is commonly known by) chooshing to retire from his honorable post, effected his escape into the house of one of the Aldermen. Great persuasions were used with the people to disperse, but to no purpose; till at length three gentlemen offered themselves as securities, that they would see the General (who had been all this while endeavoring to get up a chimney) should be forthcoming and delivered into the hands of the Committee at eight o'clock next day. The Committee met and the gentlemen, who had become sureties for his appearance, produced him accordingly; when the Committee, interposing with the people, prevailed on them to disperse, after having an humble concession of Mr. Schaw read to them, in which he promised to conduct himself hereafter as a friend to the country. He has since thought proper to fix his place of residence at Gosport.

"After the dismission of Mr. Schaw, some young gentlemen who had been concerned in apprehending him, waited upon one Carmount in this town, who had expressed himself very freely to their prejudice on that occasion, and demanded satisfaction of him for the insult he had offered them, which he consented to give, and the expressions being proved to have been made, he, with bended knee, asked their pardon and was peaceably discharged.

"One Lane, who very officiously offered his service and actually piloted one of the men of war's tenders round to Currituck inlet, in hopes of getting plunder, was on Thursday night last congratulated on his return, by a number of inhabitants of this county, who conducted him a dozen or more miles to the Great-Bridge, where he arrived about sunrise; and after undergoing a regular trial, was arrayed in Mr. Foot's thickset, said to be a very ornamental suit, wrought of tar, feathers and cattails, extremely proper for so brave an informer. He carried with him, in his trip round, some blacks that have among others been long harbored on board a certain sloop of war not 100 miles distant, to the great prejudice of their masters. To what a low ebb must the reputation of the service be sunk, when the tenders of his M—y's ships are manned with slaves, and those too the property of others."

Last week several slaves, the property of gentlemen in this town and neighbourhood, were discharged from on board the Otter, where it is now shamefully notorious, many of them for weeks past have been concealed, and their owners in some instances ill-treated for making application for them. The public, it is generally thought, is indebted for this discharge to a higher power than any on board that vessel.

The officers that lately arrived in a vessel from Boston still continue at Gosport. Two of them, as we hear, are captains, one a lieutenant, three of them ensigns and one a surgeon. Some of them expressed great surprize, when in answer to their enquiries, they were told there were no men raised here, as it seems they had been made to expect that government, as it is called, could raise troops here at will.

It is said CONNOLLY, who had so principal a share in the disturbances between some of our frontier inhabitants and the Pennsylvanians, came down last week to L—D———with a belt from the Shawanese nation of Indians.

DEATH.] Mr. John Walke second son of Anthony Walke, Esq; of Princess Anne, an amiable young gentleman.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS it has been proved to the Committee for Norfolk borough, that I did in the presence of Lord Dunmore and in open disrespect to the good people of this country, point out to the soldiery at Gosport, a certain Alexander Main, fifer to one of the volunteer companies of this borough, as a person who ought to be apprehended for his impudence, as I very imprudently expressed myself, for appearing in our presence habited in a hunting shirt, by which means the unhappy man was taken into custody and confined for some time; I do therefore most humbly ask pardon for my indiscretion, and do solemnly declare my sincere repentance, and determined resolution, in all points hereafter to conduct myself as a zealous advocate for the rights and liberties of America.

Norfolk, Aug. 10, 1775 JOHN SCHAW.

Impartiality obliges us to gratify a Correspondent, who intreats for the Publication of the following Essay.

VIRGINIA, August 5, 1775.

For the LOVE of my COUNTRY.

EVERY man who lays his thoughts on any matter before the public, must have a high opinion of his own judgment—this is conceit; but it deserves our indulgence while the writer aims either at public or private good. When I speak of my country, I include all parts of the world, over which the British government holds dominion: it is not situation but government which constitutes country; and he must be very narrow minded, and fatally blinded, who reckons Great-Britain, Ireland, or any of the British colonies his country; the same power protects and rules all for the general good of the whole. There are great numbers of men in Britain who gain their bread by hat and nail making and who cannot subsist any other way than by these labours! Do then the people in other parts of the dominions who have so many other means of subsistance, complain justly because they are restrained from vending those manufactures? Would it be good government for any power to suffer its subjects, having newly possessed any part of the world, to employ themselves in pursuits contrary to the welfare of the parent state? Whatever branch of trade or manufactory has been established in a parent state, the government, if wise, must direct the employment of its colonial subjects not to the detriment but prosperity of them; and at the same time protect and encourage them in every measure tending to their advantage, that may be for or that interferes not with the public good. These colonies by this protection and encouragement may become rich and flourishing, the parent state may have been and may continue to be at a great expence affording this protection, and may be heavily burdened with debts incurred and taxes raised for this purpose. At such a period it will be just and necessary that the colonies contribute to the public expence. Such a period regarding the British American colonies is now arrived; the government lay a tax on them; they refuse and say the government has no right so to do, because it is not agreeable to the British form of government, to be taxed without being represented; and because their charters with-held not this priviledge from them at their leaving their mother-country. The parliament insists that we (the colonists) are a part of their subjects that have planted and flourished here under their protection and government; that we have been kept in safety from our enemies at a great public expence; that they are the representatives of Great-Britain and all its colonies, that the colonies are liable equally with any part of the dominion to the public debt, and that they have a right to bind them in all cases whatsoever. In execution of this right a tax of three pence per pound is laid on all tea the colonists use; they declare they would rather resist in arms than submit to such a mode of taxation; government offers to suspend that mode if the colonies raise such a sum in their own way as it can accept of; this offer the colonists take to be compelled and not through condescension, and nothing less will please them than taxation being wholly left to themselves, &c. In this contest the sword has been drawn. Were the matter against which we contend big with immediate ruin they would justly be reckoned patriots who draw the sword to oppose it. No one says this is the case, only that the measure may be made a bad use of. There is no form of government but may be misused, and it is time enough to drench the sword with slaughter when it is so. We know the government are able wholly to shut up our trade; we know they are able to destroy every mark of habitation on our shores; we know they have ten millions of subjects at home, and if they cannot from these afford armies sufficient, there are Germany, Russia and Switzerland to furnish them with mercenaries in abundance; we know no power in Europe disputes their authority over us, and that any of them would willingly buy their right to any colony.

If lifting the sword against such a power as this be big with immediate ruin, by what name ought they to be called who do so. Forms of government as well as of religion may be adhered to while the spirit is lost. The spirit or the use of government is to over-rule the conduct of every individual for the public good, and it is easily seen how consistent it is with, yea, necessary for the public good, that the supreme legislature should elect and dispose of the revenue of the dominions. If one part of the dominion be taxed more than another the inhabitants have a right to complain; if the public money is misused the public will complain; but though complaints and petitions procure not redress, the evil must be ruinous ere it can be patriotism to take up the sword: civil war is the greatest calamity that can befal a nation; and when has it been known to produce any real good? Thank God this dispute has not yet drawn blood here, nor in many of the other colonies; were I a member of any of their assemblies, I would exert myself to prove a patriot indeed; if happily my influence could induce the assembly to propose such measures of accommodation as we have reason to think will please. In my humble opinion there is no other way of preserving our country from such calamities as may render unborn generations miserable. Some people may see a little plain sense in the above, others may judge the writer inimical, but his desire is to stand forth in the first rank of patriots.

HORATIO.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, HAMPTON, ENTERED IN.

SLOOPS. Molly, John Maxwell from Antigua. Bold Defiance, Charles Peartman from Bermuda. Betsey, Abraham Vesey; and Three Friends, Daniel Morgan from Turks Island. Edward, William Hallory from Antigua. Schooner Robert, Francis Darrel from St. Eustatia.

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

BRIG Fanny, Capt. Hamilton for Glasgow.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW MILL Creek, Aug. 10, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber on Wednesday night, the ninth instant, a negro fellow named PETER, about 5 feet 11 inches high, of a yellow complexion; he hath a long swanking walk, is a little knock kneed and looks vile when attacked; had on when he went away a checque shirt and oznabrig trowsers. Whoever apprehends the said fellow and secures him so that I may get him, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward if taken in this colony, and TEN POUNDS if taken out of it. I hereby forewarn all masters of vessels from harboring or carrying the said fellow out of the colony. (1) 63 SOLOMON HODGES.

NORFOLK, August 15, 1775.

THE subscriber has a quantity of JESUITS BARK in POWDER for Sale.——Also BALSAM of HONEY, NORRIS's DROPS, JAMES's POWDERS, and sundry other patent MEDICINES.

(3) 63 JAMES M'CAW.

NORFOLK, August 14, 1775.

THE subscriber intends leaving the Colony soon. (1) 63 JOHN DOWNE.

Norfolk, August 15, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

ON Saturday night last, 12th inst. my House was robbed of sundry wearing apparel, viz. shirts, jackets, stockings, women's gowns, silver shoe and knee buckles, and a watch No. 1356, maker's name Francis Francome; also a guinea, and about 20s. in silver. If offered for sale, as they probably will be, it is desired they may be stopt, and on conviction of the thief, the above reward shall be paid by

ROBERT BRUCE.

Norfolk, August 16, 1775.

FOR Sale or Charter, The Brigantine George and Charlotte, burthen about 5000 bushels, has made but two voyages, a prime sailer and extremely well fitted. For terms apply to

(1) DANIEL BARRAUD.

PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY, July 27, 1775.

RUN AWAY

LAST night from the Subscriber, in Princess Anne county, a likely young negro fellow named DANIEL, about 18 years of age, short and thick, has small eyes and often smiles when spoke to, and one of his feet is flatter than the other; he had on when he went away an oznabrig shirt, a pair of black knit breeches and trowsers over them, an old blue coat, at the same time carried with him two young negro boys, JACK and PETER, JACK about 15 years old, well set, is very artful, has a surly look, flat nose and thick lips; he had on when he went away a new dark Russia drab coat and breeches with white metal buttons, 2 shirts, 2 white jackets, tho' probably may keep on his old blue jacket and trowsers, which he wore in common. PETER the property of my son, is about 16 years old, much blacker than the other two, well made, is taller than DANIEL and slow of speech; had on when he went away a black cloth jacket, white breeches and an oznabrig shirt. I imagine they are lurking about NORFOLK or gone to HAMPTON, where Peter is well acquainted.—I forewarn all masters of vessels from carrying them out of the colony; and whoever secures the said NEGROES so that I may get them again, shall be handsomely rewarded for each, by

EDWARD HACK MOSELEY.

Westmorland County, July 10th, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last night the following ſervants, viz. GERMAN CAMPION an indented ſervant thirty years of age, born in Derbyſhire (in England) he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, his hair is dark and has been cut off this ſpring, had on and took with him a blue half-thicks coat and breeches, a pair of rolls trowſers, check and ozenbrigs ſhirts, a ſtriped flannel pea jacket, ſhoes and ſtockings and a worſted cap: He is (by profeſſion) a FARMER. — RICHARD CLEAR, an indented ſervant, between thirty and forty years of age, and about 5 feet 7 inches high: by trade JOINER and HOUSE CARPENTER; he calls himſelf an Engliſhman, but I verily believe he is Iriſh, wears his own hair, which is of a reddiſh colour. Had on and took with him a brown coat with metal buttons, linen and cloth breeches, a pair of rolls trowſers, check and ozenbrigs ſhirts, a fine hat (more than half worn) and ſhoes and ſtockings.—GEORGE CRAIG, an indented ſervant a Scotchman, and by profeſſion a GARDNER. He is between thirty and forty years of age, and about 5 feet 7 inches high, a good deal pitted with the ſmall pox, has a pert way of ſpeaking, is of a dark complexion, and wears his own hair, which is dark; has a ſcar on the right ſide of his neck, (and I believe on his left too) which appears to have been done with a knife. Had on and carried with him a brown coat with metal buttons, a blue half-thicks coat and breeches, check and ozenbrigs ſhirts, a pair of rolls trowſers, ſhoes and ſtockings.—WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, a convict ſervant, a Scotchman, and by trade a BLACKSMITH, of a ſwarthy complexion, thirty ſeven years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, wears his own hair, which is dark and long, and clubbed behind, is a little pitted with the ſmall pox, has loſt two of his fore teeth and is a very proud fellow: Had on and took with him two blue waiſtcoats, one oznabrig and one ſtrip'd Virginia cloth ditto, two oznabrig ſhirts, two pair of oznabrig trowſers, one pair of ſtrip'd holland trowſers, ſeveral pair of ſtockings, two pair of ſhoes, one black ſilk handkerchief, two felt hats, one of which he wears cock'd; he has alſo a double breaſted Virginia cloth waiſtcoat lined with white Virginia cloth.—WILLIAM COLTON, an indented ſervant, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlim made, and has dark hair; he is near ſighted, and his eyes are generally enflamed, which probably might have been occaſioned by the ſmall pox, of which diſorder he is ſtrongly marked; and has a deep ſcar on one of his arms about the elbow: He took nothing with him that I know of, but an oznabrig ſhirt and trowſers, and a half worn beaver hat cock'd.

Whoever brings the ſaid ſervants to JOHN AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, Eſq; or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges paid,

(3) 60 JOHN TURBERVILLE.

Milners, July 25, 1775.

I propoſe to leave the Colony ſoon, for a few months; during my abſence, the concern of CUMING, WARWICK, & Co. will be under the management of Mr. ALEXANDER ROXBURGH, to whom all perſons indebted to the ſaid concern, are hereby requeſted to make payments, or grant ſpecialties for the reſpective balances due by them.

(3) 60 ANTHONY WARWICK.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And may be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

PRICE, Seven-pence half-penny.

THE

MANUAL EXERCISE,

As ordered by his Majeſty in the Year 1764,

TOGETHER WITH

EXPLANATIONS

Of the Method generally practiſed at

REVIEWS and FIELD-DAYS:

FIRING by Sub-Diviſions and Grand-Diviſions, ſtanding, advancing and retreating. Wheeling by Companies. Advancing and retreating by Files. Forming the Oblong Square by Companies and Battalions. Forming Columns by Companies and Grand Diviſions. Paſſing a Defile or Bridge by Half Companies, and re-paſſing in Retreat. Charge and Volley by Battalion. Some occaſional Words of Command, with Explanations, &c. To which is affixed, the Words of Command as they follow in Order in the Manual Exerciſe.

Norfolk, June 26, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the late concern of WILLIAM DUNCAN & Co. Printers are requeſted to make immediate payment for Stationary and for the firſt year's Gazette, to the ſubſcriber, who is properly empowered to receive the ſame.

56 JOHN SCHAW.

FOR CHARTER,

TO any part of Great-Britain or the Weſt-Indies, the Brigantine THREE SISTERS, Duncan Campbell maſter, burthen about 280 hogſheads of tobacco, or 9000 buſhels of grain.——For terms apply to Mr. John Lawrence in Norfolk, or the ſubſcriber in Princeſs Anne.

( ) 60 ANTHONY WALKE.

New-York, July 12, 1775.

TWENTY FIVE POUNDS REWARD New-York Currency.

WHEREAS on or about the 20th June laſt paſt, a certain NATHAN HOIT was entruſted by JOHN CANFIELD Eſq; of Sharon in Connecticut, with a conſiderable ſum in half Johanneſes and other money, to be delivered to the Subſcriber in New-York.—The ſaid HOIT has been Captain of a ſloop from Red-hook in Dutcheſs County to New-York for ſome months, and having converted part of a cargo into CASH, which he has alſo taken with him. He ſet out from this city, in the South-Amboy ſtage boat, on Monday the 26th of June laſt, and was ſeen at Philadelphia on the Wedneſday following. HOIT is about 6 feet high, rather ſlim built, has reddiſh curl'd hair, his teeth rather forward in his mouth, ſpeaks thick and grum, has a grim look, and walks upright, took with him one ſuit of light wilton clothes and others unknown, a whitiſh beaver hat, and a cane with a ſword fixed in it. Whoever ſecures ſaid NATHAN HOIT, in any of his MAJESTY's gaols on this continent, ſhall be entitled to five per-cent. on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of TWENTY FIVE POUNDS when convicted. Apply to Mr. Francis G. Haſinclever, Merchant in Philadelphia, Meſſ. Nicolſon's & Kennedy Merchants in Baltimore, Meſſ. John Lawrence & Co. Merchants in Virginia, Meſſ. Alexander Gillon & Co. Merchants Charleſtown, South-Carolina, or in New-York, to NICHOLAS HOFFMAN.

Alſo to NIEL JAMIESON, Eſq; Norfolk, Virginia.

☞ It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this NATHAN HOIT, ſince the 28th June laſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence to any of the above gentlemen, which will be gratefully acknowledged.

All Maſters of veſſels are forwarned taking him off the continent.

Norfolk, Auguſt 1, 1775.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in Norfolk, a likely negro fellow named TOM, commonly wears his hair turned up on the forehead; his back much marked by whipping; By trade a carpenter. I forewarn all maſters of veſſels from taking him out of the colony at their peril. (tf)

CALEB HERBERT.

Norfolk, Auguſt 2, 1775.

RUN AWAY

FROM the Subſcribers the 24th inſt. (July) the following Negroes. viz. JUPITER, a black negro fellow belonging to WRIGHT WESTCOTT, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a piece of one of his fore-teeth broke off; has been latey whipt, which may be eaſily perceived by the ſcars on his back; he is very luſty. AMERICA and SAM, belonging to CHARLES CONNER; AMERICA is of a black complexion, about 5 feet 10 incehs high, his viſage long; SAM is of a yellow complexion, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with a full face. BILLY a remarkable black fellow, about 5 feet inches high, ſlim made, bow legs, has a ſcar on one of his thighs, occaſioned by fire. He generally combs up his hair before pretty high, and wears a good deal on the back part of his head; he is the property of ANDREW STEWART.——Whoever will ſecure all or any of the above negroes ſo that their owners may have them again, ſhall receive five pounds reward for each.

WRIGHT WESTCOTT.
CHA. CONNER.
ANDREW STEWART.

N. B. Jupiter is about 30 years of age, America 25, Sam 20, and Billy 25.

August 2.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in Peterſburg, ſome time in February laſt, a negro fellow named SAM, by trade a bricklayer, who formerly belonged to Mr. JAMIESON in Norfolk: He is a ſhort thick fellow about five feet ſix inches high, and commonly wears a frock over his other clothes. I have great reaſon to ſuſpect he is lurking about Kemp's-Landing. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and conveys him to me at Peterſburg, ſhall have the above reward paid by

RICHARD SPENCER.

Newcastle, July 20, 1775.

RUN AWAY

FROM the ſubſcriber on the 19th inſtant, an indented ſervant man, named PETER WILSON, about 24 years old, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, well ſet and round ſhoulder'd, he is a native of SCOTLAND and ſpeaks very broad, has ſhort yellow hair and a very down look; he is a butcher by trade, a good oſtler and a tolerable good weaver; he rode away a likely black horſe, about five feet high with a ſwitch tail; he carried with him a black coat of ſuperfine broad cloath, half worn, a waiſtcoat and breeches of white fuſtian, a waiſtcoat of dark do. a new felt hat, a pair of country made pumps, and an old grey ſurtout coat very large. ——Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his MAJESTY's goals, or delivers him to me at this place ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD, beſides what the law allows. (61)

JOHN SYME.

Norfolk, Auguſt 1, 1775.

FOR CHARTER

To any part of EUROPE

The BRIG ABBY,

JONAS HERBERT

MASTER;

AN exceeding good veſſel, burthen about 250 hhds, or 7500 buſhels.—For terms apply to

GREENWOOD, RITSON & MARSH.

Norfolk, Auguſt 1, 1775.

TO BE SOLD

ON Thurſday the 17th inſtant, by virtue of a bill of ſale from WILLIAM HUDSON deceaſed, to the ſubſcriber; a young NEGRO WOMAN and a child. Three months credit will be allowed the purchaſer on giving bond with approved ſecurity to (61)

HENRY BRESSIE.

Norfolk, Auguſt 1, 1775.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in Norfolk, a young negro fellow named PETER, about twenty years of age, about five feet ſeven inches high; has a mild countenance. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro and delivers him to me, ſhall have the above reward. (tf)

SETH POINTER.

LEBANON, July 16, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the Subſcriber for their ſubſcriptions for making the Diſmal Swamp road are deſired to make immediate payment to the Gentlemen before appointed; thoſe who fail may depend on being dealt with as the law directs without reſpect of perſons, which method will be very diſagreeable to, Gentlemen,

Your Humble Servant,

G. LAMB.

NORFOLK: Printed by JOHN H. HOLT & Co. at the Printing-Office near the Market-Houſe; where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at 12s. 6d. per ANNUM: Advertiſements (of a moderate Length) inſerted at 3s. the firſt Week, and 2s. each Week after.——All Kind of Printing-Work executed in the neateſt Manner with Care and Expedition; and BOOKS neatly bound on the moſt reaſonable Terms.